

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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NO. 1.

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F: LEYPOLDT, *Managing Editor.*

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WE commence our new volume in a new form, but with the old aims unchanged. We have not even any startling plans to lay before our readers. One additional feature, indeed, we hope will win their approval. We intend each month to publish a select list of books recommended to public libraries, with brief critical notes. The first list, prepared in some haste, appears in this number. Subsequent lists will be more critically annotated. We should like to make this a coöperative work. If any of our friends has observed any of his late purchases is especially liked by his readers, a postal card stating that fact, with any short characterization of the work that occurs to him, will be very acceptable to us. When we say "recommended to libraries," we mean to town and city libraries. We should not presume to recommend books to professional and other special libraries, nor to a college library, which is usually in the main a collection of special libraries.

THE first annual report of the N. Y. Free Circulating Library is in some sense the most important that we have ever received. It marks the inception of a movement. The penetration of the free-library idea into a city of the magnitude of New York, is a very important step in its progress. It may be, to be sure, the only report ever to be issued of a possible *fiasco*; but we do not fear that. We cannot believe that the people of New York will fail to support a charity capable of such incalculable good. It is true that New York has been singularly behind the times, and has hitherto shown the most complete indifference to the matter. She is not alone in that. The largest city in the country has for companions in "free-librarylessness" the whole South and some part of the West. But she is alone in the North, and she cannot long resist the contagious influence of her neighbors' customs. A New Englander or a Westerner from any of the large cities who goes to New York to live, feels at once that there is something wanting, and says so. The press, too, both daily, weekly, and monthly, is awake to the need—we might almost say to the disgrace; and, although there are those who think the influence of the press waning, influence it certainly has. We are justified, therefore, in hoping that this report will not be unique, but the first of a long series, in each of which the resources and the work reported shall exceed the previous one, till the issues shall be, not, as now, suitable to a small country town, but equal to or exceeding the million a year of Boston.

MR. POOLE was no doubt somewhat surprised by the sentence in which we described him as having "secured a publisher," as if he had been this three years trying to find one. His publisher was secured, or perhaps we should say, a publisher secured his Index, before he sailed for England in 1877.

19716

American Library Association.

FOURTH GENERAL MEETING.—PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY. (WASHINGTON.) FEBRUARY 9.

Wednesday Forenoon.

ASSEMBLING of the Association at 10 o'clock, at the Army Medical Museum Library, 511 Tenth street.

President's address. Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard University.

Report of the secretary, Melvil Dewey.

Report of the chairman of the Finance committee, S. S. Green, Librarian Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass.

Report of the Coöperation committee, C. A. Cutter, Librarian of the Boston Athenæum, chairman.

Report of the committee on an Index to Subject Headings, C. A. Cutter, Librarian of the Boston Athenæum, chairman.

Discussion.

Paper on "Shelf Classifications." C. A. Cutter, Librarian of the Boston Athenæum.

Discussion.

Notes and Queries.

[NOTE.—Should time be found for them, the following subjects will also be discussed: "Coöperative Cataloguing," "Publishers' Title-slips," "The Indexing of Government Publications," "The new Catalogue of the Library of the Bureau of Education," "American Obituary Indexes," "An American Index Society," "Library Economy," and "Library Journalism."]

Wednesday Afternoon.

Visits to Washington libraries, museums, etc.

Wednesday Evening.

Second session, at 7 o'clock.

Paper on "Methods of Heating Libraries." Melvil Dewey.

Discussion.

Report on progress of Poole's Index. William F. Poole, Librarian Chicago Public Library.

Discussion on "Methods of securing the Multiplication of Free Libraries," to be opened by Dr. H. A. Homes, Librarian New York State Library.

Paper on "The place of a Library in a system of Education." Dr. Charles Warren, U. S. Bureau of Education.

Report on progress of the American Library Association Catalogue. Melvil Dewey.

Notes and Queries.

SECOND DAY. (WASHINGTON.) FEBRUARY 10.

Thursday Forenoon.

Third session, at 9 o'clock.

Paper on "The Construction of Library Buildings." William F. Poole, Librarian Chicago Public Library.

Discussion.

Statement on the Congressional Library Building. A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress.

Mr. Smithmeyer, architect of the new Library of Congress, will show his plans, and give a description of them.

Discussion.

Statement on "Libraries in the Tenth Census." Dr. H. R. Waite, U. S. Census Bureau.

Notes and Queries.

Thursday Afternoon.

Paper on "Libraries with Museums." Dr. H. A. Homes, Librarian New York State Library.

Report of the Committee on "The Distribution of Public Documents." S. S. Green, Librarian Worcester Free Public Library.

Discussion.

Discussion on "The Best Methods of Circulating Books in large Cities," to be opened by Mellen Chamberlain, Boston Public Library.

Discussion on "Duplicates in Libraries," to be opened by Lloyd P. Smith, Library Company of Philadelphia.

[NOTE.—Should time be found for them, the following points are proposed for discussion in this connection: "A Central Clearing-house for Duplicates," "The Presentation of Duplicates to Southern Libraries," "The Deposit of one of the two 'Copyright Volumes' now sent to the Library of Congress, in the State Library of the Author's own State."]

Notes and queries.

Unfinished business, etc.

Election of officers.

Votes of acknowledgment, etc.

Thursday Evening.

Reception by the President of the United States.

THIRD DAY. (BALTIMORE.) FEBRUARY 11.

On Friday, February 11, the Association, by invitation of the President of the Johns Hopkins University, will visit Baltimore. The first session will be held in Hopkins Hall, corner of Howard and Ross streets, at 11 o'clock, A. M. There will be a recess, allowing time to visit the Peabody, Historical and Mercantile libraries, and afterward a social assembly. Further particulars will be announced at a later day. Messrs. J. W. M. Lee, P. R. Uhler, and W. H. Browne have consented to act as a committee of reception.

Opening address, by President Gilman, Johns Hopkins University, on "Some features of the Johns Hopkins University Library."

Paper on "The Relation of Libraries to College Work." O. H. Robinson, Librarian University of Rochester.

Discussion on "Library Aids," opened by Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard University, and by S. S. Green, Librarian Worcester Free Public Library.

Discussion on "The Training of Library Assistants," opened by Frederic Vinton, Librarian of the College of New Jersey.

Notes and queries.

[NOTE.—Should time be found for them, the following subjects will also be discussed during the sessions of the conference: "Library Lectures," "The Specializing of Reading for General Readers."]

*. The place of meeting in Washington, it will be noticed, is 511 Tenth street, which will be considered the head-quarters of the Association during its sessions. The National Hotel, Pennsylvania ave. and Sixth st., has been engaged for the use of members:—\$2.00 per day. Two railroads from the West will make reductions, provided a sufficient number of passengers be guaranteed in advance; and those who propose to use these lines are therefore requested to notify Mr. A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, at once.

OFFICERS.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

President—Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard University. Vice-Presidents—A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress; William F. Poole, Chicago Public Library; Henry A. Homes, New York State Library; Lloyd F. Smith, Library Company of Philadelphia; Daniel C. Gilman, President Johns Hopkins University; James L. Whitney, Boston Public Library. Secretary—Melvil Dewey, Finance Committee—S. S. Green, Worcester Free Public Library; J. N. Larned, Buffalo Young Men's Library; F. M. Crunden, St. Louis Public School Library. Coöperation Committee—C. A. Cutter, Boston Athenæum; S. H. Scudder, Harvard College Library; F. Jackson, Newton, Mass. Councilors—J. S. Billings, Surgeon-general's office; R. R. Bowker, London; Mellen Chamberlain, Boston Public Library; Robert Clarke, Cincinnati; John N. Dyer, St. Louis Mercantile Library; John Eaton, U. S. Commissioner of Education; John Edmands, Philadelphia Mercantile Library; Weston Flint, U. S. Patent Office; Samuel F. Haven, American Antiquarian Society; Miss C. M. Hewins, Hartford Library; S. B. Noyes, Brooklyn Library; Miss Lucy Stevens, Toledo Public Library; Addison Van Name, Yale College Library; Thomas Vickers, Cincinnati; A. E. Whitaker, San Francisco Mercantile Library.

COMMITTEES.

On the Distribution of Public Documents—J. W. M. Lee, A. R. Spofford, S. S. Green. On Coöperative Cataloguing—C. A. Cutter, A. R. Spofford, S. S. Green, J. N. Dyer, L. E. Jones. On Poole's Index—Justin Winsor, W. F. Poole, C. A. Cutter. On Publishers' Title-slips—Justin Winsor, R. R. Bowker, Melvil Dewey. On an Index to Subject Headings—C. A. Cutter, F. B. Perkins, W. I. Fletcher, S. B. Noyes, R. R. Bowker.

COMMITTEES ON THE 1881 MEETING.

Washington Reception Committee—A. R. Spofford, J. S. Billings, T. F. Dwight, Weston Flint, E. S. Holden, Lester H. Ward, William McLeod. Baltimore Reception Committee—J. W. M. Lee, P. R. Uhler, W. H. Browne. Committee on Programme—Justin Winsor, W. F. Poole, W. E. Foster.

*. All communications relating to the programme should be addressed to the Secretary of the committee, W. E. Foster, Public Library, Providence, R. I. Communications relating to matters in Washington and Baltimore should be addressed respectively to A. R. Spofford, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., and to W. H. Browne, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

United Kingdom Association.

DECEMBER MONTHLY MEETING.

HELD Friday, Dec. 3, 1880, at 8 P. M., Mr. B. R. Wheatley in the chair. Mr. H. J. Adams was elected a member of the Association.

Mr. E. C. Thomas then read a paper, written by him and Mr. H. B. Wheatley, on "A Proposed Subject-Index to Bibliologies and Bibliographies." The writers state that, while a good deal has been done in England for bibliography and bibliology, it has been done sporadically and unsystematically; the most glaring defect in the unsatisfactory lists of Power, Sabin, and others is the absence of an index of subjects and of the references to the fugitive bibliographies scattered through bibliographical and other periodicals, or appended to many treatises; Petzholdt is not complete enough for English bibliography, and does not embrace the labors of England and America during the fourteen years since the publication of the book; the forthcoming list of bibliography, "Museum Hand-List," prepared under the direction of Mr. Porter, though provided with a subject-index, only includes the substantive bibliographies in the reading-room without any reference to the scattered bibliographies. Every one knows, for instance, "Hamst's Hand-book of Fictitious Names," but few his special bibliographical lists of Lord Brougham and Sir William Blackstone; Mr. Cutter is known to devote special attention to diabolical literature; a "Bibliotheca Diabolica" was published at New York in 1874, but few could recall the contribution to the bibliography on the subject in *Notes and Queries*, etc., etc. The proposed index is to include, as a matter of course, all substantive bibliographies and bibliologies, but with the addition of references to all similar lists contributed to such journals as the *Serapenum*, *Petzholdt's Anzeiger*, *Techener's Bulletin*, *Notes and Queries*, *Trübner's Record*, the *Bookseller*, the *Harvard Library Bulletin*, etc., etc.; also to those appended to monographs; also to catalogues of special collections, exclusive, perhaps, of non-scientific sale catalogues. The writers are still undecided whether to include foreign bibliography and suggest a selection. The arrangement should be an alphabet of subjects, and the order under each subject chronological, to show the progress and the latest work at a glance; the best books perhaps printed in a bolder type. Whether to include science and technical matter in the same index with general literature, or to separate them, is left an open question. Mr. Bailey, at Edinburgh, had proposed a separate scientific index, which he might consent to edit as a companion to the one now proposed; he had stated that by far the most important lists of books are those generally printed after a special monograph in some of the *Scientific Transactions*, and the student could often be directed at once to a list that contains only books on the subject of his search. The index should be a joint publication of the Index Society and the Library Association, and the members hope to receive not only their approval of this scheme, but also assistance in the con-

struction of this index. After a discussion upon the subject of the paper, in which the chairman and Messrs. Tedder, Nicholson, Wheatley, Frost, Welch, and Overall participated, a vote of thanks to the writers of the paper was carried unanimously.

JANUARY MONTHLY MEETING.

Held Friday, Jan. 7, 1881, at 8 P. M., Mr. W. H. Overall in the chair.

Mr. S. Sanders was elected a member of the Association. The following gentlemen were proposed for election. By Mr. C. E. Scarse, Local Secretary for Birmingham:—Mr. J. H. Chamberlain, Dr. Schwarz, Mr. J. Weir-Crosier, Mr. C. J. B. Duchemin, Dr. R. J. Drury, Mr. T. E. Pemberton, Mr. J. Suffield, Mr. J. P. Porter, Dr. J. Hickinbotham, Mr. F. Talbot, and Mr. C. Linnell. By Mr. T. W. Shore, Local Secretary for Southampton:—Mr. H. M. Gilbert.

The following gentlemen, engaged in library administration, were reported by Mr. Scarse as having joined the Association:—Alderman R. Chamberlain, Mayor of Birmingham; Mr. J. T. Bunce, Birmingham; Mr. W. Bragge, Birmingham; Dr. J. A. Langford, Birmingham; Mr. E. W. Badger, Birmingham; Dr. B. Foster, Birmingham; Mr. H. S. Pearson, Birmingham; Mr. C. J. Woodward, Midland Institute, Birmingham; Mr. J. C. Woodhill, Birmingham; Rev. F. Wagstaff, Librarian, Birmingham Free Libraries; Mr. W. H. Smith, Librarian, Free Library, Constitution Hill, Birmingham; Mr. G. Harris, Librarian, Free Library, Deritend, Birmingham; Mr. F. S. Herne, Birmingham Library, and Mr. T. G. Johnson, Librarian, Medical Institute, Birmingham.

Mr. W. R. Douthwaite, Librarian of Gray's Inn, then read a paper entitled "Notes on the Gray's Inn Library." After a discussion upon the subject of the paper, in which the Chairman and Messrs. Tedder, Conybeare, Brace, Frost, and Thomas took part, a unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mr. Douthwaite.

Communications.

THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

JANUARY 22, 1881.

TO THE EDITOR: You ask me what we are doing here. The late Bishop Odenheimer is credited with saying that he had "no religion to speak of"; and so I might answer that there is nothing special to say about the Library Company of Philadelphia. It is simply pursuing the even tenor of its way. When Queen Elizabeth asked the Lord Chancellor what had passed in Parliament, the reply was: "Two weeks, your Majesty!" In the case of this library it is a hundred and fifty years, which will be fully accomplished on the 1st of July next. Its centennial took place in 1831, but no public notice was taken of the event, and the "sesqui-centennial" will be equally unmarked, one of the conditions on which Dr. Rush left the

library a million of dollars for a fire-proof building being that no "lectures, public orations, or oral addresses or exhibitions of any kind are to be delivered, given, or to take place on the said lot of ground, or in the said building. . . . It is from the quiet, unostentatious, and disinterested character of its directors and of their management, that I have drawn the motives which have induced me to choose the Philadelphia Library Company as the heir to my estate." In this case *patientia boni operis* seems to have met its reward, even in this life; and there is reason to think that Philadelphia will, in the future, have a library somewhat more in accordance with its greatness as a city than it has had in the past. There are three things needed by a public library. The first is Money. The second is Money. And the third is More Money, and Plenty of it. The Library Company has always had to struggle with inadequate resources, illustrating the truth that "slow rises worth by poverty oppressed." Now, thanks mainly to the late Joseph Fisher, its circulating department is in a fire-proof building; and thanks to Dr. Rush, the reference department is in another, while the income available for the purchase of books will in future be considerably increased.

In addition to the Ridgway Branch, the Library Company has recently acquired the private library of the late Dr. James Rush, containing about 5000 volumes, rich in illustrated books relating to antiquities and the fine arts. It includes also a few rare Americana—among others, Franklin's "Reflections on Courtship and Marriage" (Phil., 1746; the only other copy which I know of was in the Brinley sale), and "The Constitutions of the several Independent States of America," published by order of Congress, in 1781, for the use of its members. This copy was that of Dr. James Rush's father, Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Rush's library is now all catalogued, and is kept, in accordance with his will, in the Memorial-room at the Ridgway Branch. About a thousand volumes were purchased in 1878, at the sale of the late Henry D. Gilpin's library, out of the funds of the latter institution, including 474 volumes of pamphlets, containing about 8,500 titles. The whole are now catalogued, and turn out to be of great value, giving the very form and purpose of the time in which Mr. Gilpin, some time Attorney-General of the United States, flourished, say 1824 to 1854.

The Library Company has also recently received a bequest of the private library of Paymaster King, U. S. N. (about 1000 v.), including that of Judge Edward King, of this State; also, a legacy of \$1000, from the late Persifor Frazer, Esq.

Its January Bulletin will give most of the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL an idea of the character of the recent additions to the Phila. Lib.

LLOYD P. SMITH, Librarian.

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY offers the sum of twenty dollars to every one of her free public schools, with which to start a library, provided the district raises as much more. Ten dollars is added yearly, upon the same conditions.

CLASSIFICATION OF FICTION.

BY A. P. MASSEY, CASE LIBRARY, CLEVELAND, O.

IN arranging works of fiction, there seems to be no possible classification sufficiently minute except by authors. The simplest arrangement of authors is alphabetical. The problem is, therefore, how to shelve fiction so that authors will come in alphabetical order and still admit of indefinite interpolation. The system which I am about to describe has been in use two years, and appears to solve the above problem completely and simply. Our library is numbered on the Dewey system, except fiction, poetry, drama, miscellany, and biography. The first four of these are classified by authors, while biography is classified by the person described. This brings all the biographies of one person together. In this system each name has a given number, which remains the same for all these departments. The departments are lettered—for fiction F., poetry P., drama D., miscellany M., biography B. Walter Scott's number is 749; his *works* are marked as follows: Fiction F. 749-1, F. 749-2, etc.; poetry P. 749-1, P. 749-2, etc.; miscellaneous works M. 749-1, M. 749-2, etc.; while biographies of Walter Scott are marked B. 749-1, B. 749-2, etc.

In order to give numbers to authors, so that they may keep in alphabetical and numerical order, I have used an index carried to the second letter of the author's name. This divides the names into about 200 sections. We have over 5000 volumes in these departments, with 1500 names, and but five of the sections have over thirty names. By indexing a portion of these divisions to the third letter, 10,000 names, as they average in the biographical dictionaries, may be entered and not exceed thirty in more than three or four divisions. At the end of this article will be found a list dividing .999 in proportion to the names as found in the biographical dictionaries. This division of .999 would give a separate number for 600 to 700 names without overflowing any sections. By adding a fourth figure, when needed, it would place 6000 to 7000, and with a fifth figure 60,000 to 70,000 names—twice as many as are in the biographical dictionaries. We might commence with five figures at first, but the fifth figure would not be needed in most libraries. Another reason for using three figures as a base is that, with a stock of Van Everen numbers up to 999, names to the number of 9.999, together with the book number, can be

given with two labels. Thus, J. A. Matthews's

number is .541; her books are marked

F	F
541	541
1	2

J. H. Matthews's number is .541.4; her books

are marked

F	F
541	541
401	402

The decimal point is omitted in marking. Anonymous works are arranged in alphabetical order by numbering those beginning with A. 940-1, 940-2, etc.; for B. 941-1, 941-2, etc.; for W. 962-1, 962-2, etc. Volumes containing works by various authors or collections of biographies are arranged alphabetically, commencing with 970 for A., 971 for B., etc.

If thought necessary, volumes under each author may be arranged alphabetically; but very few need it. I find, in over 5000 volumes, only seventy authors who have ten or over.

To recapitulate: The first essential is an index to the second letter. "Burr's Library Index" is just the thing. Mark each division with the numbers assigned to that division, then enter names in their proper place, and they are numbered *forever*, and will fall into ranks in alphabetical order in the shelf-catalogue, and on the shelves. The shelf-catalogue becomes an authors' catalogue for fiction, poetry, drama, and miscellany, and an alphabetical catalogue of biography. These catalogues, which are not the least valuable part of the system, should be kept on the standard shelf-catalogue sheets, so that new ones may be inserted when necessary.

DIVISION OF .999 IN PROPORTION TO NAMES IN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARIES. EACH NUMBER CAN BE INCREASED TEN FOLD BY ADDING ONE FIGURE, OR ONE HUNDRED FOLD BY ADDING TWO FIGURES.

Aa	1	Ale	16-17
Ab	2-4	Alm	18-21
Ac	5	Am	22-23
Adams	6-8	An	24-25
Ad	9	Ang	26-28
Ag	10	Ap	29-30
Ah	11	Ar	31
Ai	12	As	32-35
Ak	13	At	36
Ala	14-15		37

Au.	38-40	Du.	236-238	Je	423-425	Ot	622
Av	41	Dun	239-240	Jo	426-430	Ou	623
Ay	42	Dup	241-242	Jon	431-434	Ow	624
Az	43	Dro	243	Ju	435-436	Pa	625-628
Ba	44	Dy	244	Ka	437	Pal	629-630
Bac	45-46	Ea	245-246	Ke	438-440	Par	631-633
Bad	47	Ed	247	Ken	441-443	Pas	636-638
Bai	48-49	El	248-249	Ki	444-445	Pau	639-640
Bak	50	Eg	250	Kin	446-448	Pea	641-643
Hal	51-53	El	251-252	Kir	449	Pee	644-646
Ban	54	Ell	253-254	Kn	450-451	Pen	647-648
Bar	55-60	Em	255	Ko	452-454	Per	649-651
Bas	61-64	En	256	La	455-456	Pet	652-653
Bea	65-66	Er	257	Lac	457-459	Ph	654-656
Bec	67-69	Es	258	Lan	460-461	Pi	657-660
Bel	70-72	Eu	259	Lap	462-464	Pig	661-663
Ben	73-74	Ev	260-261	Lau	465-466	Pl	664
Ber	75-76	Ew	262	Law	467-468	Po	665-667
Bia	77-78	Fa	263-264	Le	469-470	Por	668-670
Hig	79-80	Far	265-266	Lef	471-473	Pos	671-673
Bir	81-82	Fe	267-269	Leo	474-476	Pow	674-675
Bla	83-85	Fi	270-271	Lew	477-479	Pra	677-679
Ble	86-87	Fis	272-274	Li	480-481	Pre	680-682
Bla	88-89	Fit	275	Lil	482	Pri	683-684
Bon	90-91	Fl	276-278	Lip	483-484	Q	685
Boo	92	Fo	279	Liv	485-486	Ra	686-688
Bou	93-94	For	280-281	Li	487-488	Ran	689-691
Bow	95-96	Fos	282-283	Lo	489	Rap	692-693
Boy	97	Fra	284-285	Lon	490-491	Rea	694-695
Bre	98-101	Fre	286-287	Loa	492-493	Rec	696-697
Bri	102-103	Fro	288-289	Lor	494	Rh	698-700
Bro	104-105	Gu	290-291	Los	495-496	Ri	701
Bru	106-111	Gal	292-293	Low	497-498	Ric	702-705
Bu	112	Gar	294-295	Lu	499-500	Rid	706-707
Buf	114-115	Gas	296-298	Ly	501-503	Rip	708-710
Bur	116-119	Ge	299	Mc	504-506	Rob	711-714
Bus	120	Gi	300-301	McC	507	Roc	715-716
But	121-122	Gil	302-303	McD	508-511	Rog	717-719
By	123	Gim	304-305	McE	512-513	Ru	720-723
Ca	124	Gl	306	McK	514-516	Rus	724-725
Cal	125-127	Go	307	McL	517-518	Sa	726-728
Cam	128-130	Goo	308-309	Ma	519-520	Sal	729-731
Can	131	Gor	310-311	Mal	521-525	San	732-734
Car	132-137	Gou	312-313	Man	526-527	Sar	735-737
Cas	138-139	Gra	314	Mar	528-529	Sch	738-739
Cat	140-141	Gre	315-316	Mat	530-531	Sch	740-742
Ce	142	Gri	317-324	Mau	532-544	Sco	743-745
Cha	143-148	Gro	325-327	May	545-546	Sea	746-749
Chi	149-150	Gu	328	Mea	547-548	Sed	750-751
Ci	151-154	Gw	329-330	Mei	549-551	Sem	752-753
Cla	155	Ha	331	Mer	552-553	Sew	754-756
Cle	156-162	Hal	332-334	Mes	554-555	Sha	757-759
Cli	163-164	Ham	335-339	Mi	556-557	She	760-762
Co	165-166	Han	340-342	Mil	558-561	Shi	763-766
Co	167-169	Har	343	Mit	562-564	Si	767-769
Cof	170-172	Has	344-351	Mo	565-566	Sim	770-772
Col	173-177	Haw	352-354	Mon	567	Sk	773-775
Com	178	Hay	355-356	Moo	568-569	Sl	776
Con	179-181	Haz	357-358	Mor	570-572	Sm	777-778
Coo	182-184	He	359	Mos	573-578	Smi	779
Cop	185	Hen	360-363	Mou	579-580	Smo	780-787
Cor	186-187	Het	364-369	Mu	581-583	Sn	788
Cos	188-189	Hi	370-371	Mur	584-585	So	789
Cra	190-192	Hil	372	My	586-588	Spa	790-791
Cre	193-194	Hin	373	Na	589	Sq	792-794
Cro	195-196	Hir	374-375	Ne	590-591	St	795-796
Cru	197	Ho	376-377	Nel	592	Sta	797
Cu	198-200	Hol	378	Nes	593-594	Ste	798-800
Cus	201-202	Hom	379-382	Ni	595-597	Sti	801-805
Cut	203	Hoo	383-386	No	598-601	Sto	806-807
Da	204	Hop	387	Not	602-604	Str	808-811
Dag	205-206	Hor	388-389	Nu	605-606	Stu	812-814
Dan	207-209	How	390-391	Oa	607	Su	815-816
Dar	210	Hoy	392-394	Ob	608	Sw	817-819
Dav	211-214	Hu	395-397	Oc	609	Sy	820-822
Daw	215-216	Hun	398	Od	610	Ta	823
Dea	217-218	Hur	399-403	Og	611	Tal	824-825
Deb	219-221	Hy	404-407	Ol	612-613	Tan	826-827
Dep	222-224	I	408-410	On	614-616	Tay	828-829
Di	225-227	In	411	Or	617	Te	830-833
Do	228-229	Ir	412	Os	618-619	Th	834-836
Dor	230-232	Jac	413-414		620-621		837-840
Dra	233-234	Ja	415-416				
Dr	235		417-419				
			420-422				

Ti	841-843	Way	889
To	844-846	We	890-893
Tor	847-849	Wel	894-896
Tr	850-852	Wes	897-898
Tro	853-855	Wh	899-901
Tu	856-860	Whi	902-906
Ty	861-862	Wil	907
U	863-864	Wil	908-915
Va	865-868	Win	916-918
Ve	869-870	Wir	919-920
Vi	871-872	Wo	921
Vo	873	Woo	922-925
Wad	874-876	Wr	926-927
Wal	877-881	Wy	928-929
Wan	882	X	930
War	883-885	Y	931-933
Was	886	Z	934
Wat	887-888		

[NOTE.—Several important schemes are using figures to represent the alphabetical order of names. Great advantages would result if all these schemes could be made uniform, carried to five or more places, and printed for uniform use. Each library could use one or more figures, as its wants required. It would save endless labor and mistakes, and would be a great convenience if there were such a standard table for translating names into figures. We suggest a conference of the head translators, Messrs. Massey, Cutter, Schwartz, etc., at Washington, to settle disputed points and agree upon a table to be adopted and printed as the standard.—M. D.]

[Both Mr. Schwartz's and Mr. Cutter's tables are printed; and they differ so radically that no table could possibly be prepared which would include the two. Mr. Edwards's table differs fundamentally from both. Mr. Massey's resembles Mr. Schwartz's somewhat; but could never be combined with it, because it provides no means of distinguishing folios, quartos, and octavos. The only possible union could come from three of the four giving up their own system, adopting the fourth, and renumbering all their books—a proceeding in the highest degree improbable.]

BOOK-THIEVES.

THE sentence of the notorious book-thief, whose arrest by Mr. Green in Worcester was described in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February, 1880, being about to expire, he was taken from the County House in Worcester, where he was serving out a sentence of one year, and carried into Middlesex county to answer to the charge of stealing books from the public library in Natick.

We quote from a letter of Rev. Daniel Wight, the librarian in Natick, to Mr. Green, the following passage, to show the result:

"I had the pleasure (?) of seeing William H. Brown, *alias* Sheridan, etc., in our lock-up yesterday morning, and reviewed his case somewhat. He says his true name is William H. Brown, born in 1854, in Connecticut; his parents not living, himself not married. His father was Irish, mother English. He has been intemperate, drinking and smoking, and took to stealing books two years since, having robbed about twenty libraries, besides greenhouses, etc.; worked in a greenhouse, was coachman, etc. He is a Catholic, as his parents were; is now penitent professedly. But our trustees think the libraries will be quite as safe if he continues in prison a while longer; so he was taken yesterday to South Framingham, before Judge Esty, and received a fresh sentence for *one year*. Some three or four other libraries stood ready to take him in charge if we did not. I hope he may be fully cured of his malady when he shall have completed the full course."

Bibliography.

EDITED BY CHARLES A. CUTTER.

[The extracts made in this department are much condensed, and connecting words are often altered or inserted in order to piece the sentences together.]

A. Library economy, history, and reports.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. 3d report (1880) of Justin Winsor, Librarian. *n. p., n. d.* 13 p. O.

Also, forms pp. 103-115 of the "Annual reports of the President and Treasurer." Added, 7247 v.; total, 253,123 v., 199,050 pm. Of these 187,300 v. are in Gore Hall; the rest are in the libraries of the schools, etc. Issued for home use, 41,986; hall use, 7812; over-night use, 10,506.

Mr. Winsor says: "The bulletin has been enabled to do more than could otherwise have been done, by the generosity of Mr. W: B. Weedon . . . and . . . another acknowledged friend of learning stands ready to help endow this work of the library." "I have thought that the Bulletin might also serve the University, as an organ in which record can be made of its progress, and in which first announcements of discoveries in science or intended publications in literature can be noted."

Mr. Arnold reports 17,587 v. re-arranged during the year. "The whole number of books now reclassified is 52,960, and the number of cards remarked from 200,000 to 250,000, from which it follows that Mr. Abbot's catalog requires nearly five cards to the volume.

"The arrangement of *German literature* is as follows:

"1. History of Literature and Collections: *a.* General histories of literature. *b.* Literary history by countries, towns, etc. *c.* History and criticism of special classes of literature. *d.* Literary history by periods. *e.* General and special collections and anthologies. *f.* Periodicals of German literary history and criticism.

"2. Literature of the Earliest Period: *a.* Collections. *b.* Separate authors.

"3. From 1150 to 1350: *a.* Collections. *b.* Prose. *c.* Didactic poetry. *d.* Minnesinger. *e.* Epic poetry.

"4. From 1350 to 1525: *a.* Prose. *b.* Drama. *c.* Poetry.

"5. From 1525 to 1625.

"6. From 1625 to 1725.

"7. From 1725 to 1770: *a.* Didactic prose. *b.* Fiction. *c.* Satire. *d.* Poetry. *e.* Klopstock, Wieland, Lessing.

"8. From 1770 to 1830: *a.* Herder, Goethe, Schiller. *b.* Poetry. *c.* Fiction. *d.* Prose miscellany.

"9. From 1830: *a.* Prose miscellany. *b.* Fiction. *c.* Poetry.

"The department of *English literature* is not yet completely arranged, but the part of it already handled is classified as follows:

"1. History of Literature and Collections: *a.* General histories of literature. *b.* History and

criticism of special classes,—poetry, drama, fiction, humor, journalism, etc. *c.* Literary history by periods. *d.* Collections and anthologies,—general, poetry, drama, prose, humor. *e.* Works in dialect.

"2. Periodicals of English literary history and criticism, and society and club publications.

"3. Anglo-Saxon period: *a.* Collections. *b.* Separate authors.

"4. From the Conquest to Chaucer.

"5. From Chaucer to Elizabeth: *a.* Poetry. *b.* Scottish poetry. *c.* Prose.

"6. From Elizabeth to the Restoration: *a.* Shakespeare. (1.) Biography. (2.) Baconian Theory, etc. (3.) Memorial publications. (4.) Bibliography. (5.) General critical works in chronological order. (6.) Special phases of his genius and learning. (7.) Critical and explanatory notes. (8.) Ireland and Collier controversies. (9.) Grammars, concordances, etc. (10.) Sources of the plays. (11.) Miscellaneous Shakespeariana. (12.) Collected plays. (13.) Selections from the plays. (14.) Separate plays, with illustrative works. (15.) Poems. (16.) Translations. *b.* Early and Elizabethan drama. *c.* Poetry. *d.* Prose.

"7. From the Restoration to the death of Pope and Swift: *a.* Poetry. *b.* Drama. *c.* Prose.

"8. From the death of Pope and Swift to the French Revolution: *a.* Prose miscellany. *b.* Fiction. *c.* Poetry. *d.* Drama.

"The controlling purpose has been to make the new classification coincide, as far as possible, with the special needs of each department of the college instruction, in order to bring within easy reach and in the most convenient order for consultation, with direct reference to actual research, all those books which the instructors and special students in the several departments will wish to use in their own fields. The decisive question, therefore, in determining where any work shall be placed is not so much, Where does this appear in the subject catalogue? as primarily, What department of college instruction has the most frequent need of this work, and therefore the best claim to it? and secondarily, In immediate connection with what other works is it likely to be used? The answer to the first question determines to what general class it shall be assigned; the answer to the second, the definite shelf on which it shall be placed, and its precise position on that shelf.

"Thus the arrangement of the literature of each country is primarily by periods, and secondarily by classes, rather than by classes alone, as formerly, for the reason that the first is the ordinary method of study. So also the biographies of political men, collections of speeches, etc., are placed with the history of their period, because they are likely to be most frequently used in connection with historical study. But even if it should appear that the speeches are more used by the department of oratory than by that of history, the historical department would still be regarded as having the best claim to them in the classification, for the reason that their importance for research would still lie in the field of history rather than of oratory.

"Thus the Library is practically breaking up into a number of special working libraries, each as com-

plete in itself as the claims of the others will allow. In the case of works which are definitely needed in more than one department, the lack of these in the incomplete departments will be made good as far as possible by the use of references in the shelf-guides, and of dummies on the appropriate shelves indicating the exact position of the missing works.

"In the details of the system the prevailing order is the chronological. This is applied minutely not only to the periods of history and literature, but also to general works on any subject, to various editions of an author's works, to different biographies of the same person, and, in general, whenever it can be of real service. The alphabetical order is used as subordinate to the chronological chiefly in the case of biographies, collected works of different authors, and the separate works of a single author, and independently in the local histories of each country or state.

"The principles here presented involve no small amount of labor, and may be attended with peculiar liability to errors of judgment; but the approval of those specially concerned in the departments already handled seems to indicate that the result justifies the labor, and the occasional errors (which would be possible enough in any system) can be corrected one by one as they are pointed out.

"The continuance of so elaborate an arrangement has been made possible for years to come, on the one side by leaving a large amount of unoccupied space on the shelves, with corresponding breaks in the numbering, and on the other by specifying the character of each shelf at the head of the corresponding page of the shelf-lists, and by the preparation of shelf-guides."^{*}

The practice of posting of notes on the literature of subjects for themes and forensics, similar to Mr. Foster's at Providence, has been found useful, and is praised in extracts from notes written by three of the professors.

Mr. Scudder says: "The subject-catalogue was planned to aid students in their special researches, and it is admirably adapted to this end to one who is entirely familiar with the principles upon which it is constructed. This familiarity, however, can only be gained by use; and in the present extent and condition of the catalogue, the beginner is deterred from attempting to gain that familiarity by its complicated system of involved alphabets. To render its use simpler, the six hundred or more general subjects under which the cards are ranged will receive distinctive numbers, following the main alphabet in consecutive order. The subdivisions of each subject will again receive subordinate numbers, separated by a decimal point from the subject-number. The figures required in the subordinate number will vary with the subdivision of the subject from one to three, or occasionally four; so that in most cases six or seven, and in some cases eight figures, will be required in complete reference. These numbers will be placed upon the cards, the guide-boards, and the outside of the drawers, and they will be used in the cross

* [We hope to print one of these guides in a future no.—Ed.]

references in a printed index in one alphabet of subjects and subdivision of subjects. The references will thus be simpler, and more readily carried in the mind in going from one part of the catalogue to the other.

"As a further assistance, the four grand divisions into which each subject is theoretically divided will be marked by distinct colors upon the guide-boards, and all lettering upon these guide-boards will be placed in one of four columns, which will indicate respectively the 'branch,' the 'section,' the 'group,' and the number. A brief explanation of this point will be attached to each drawer."

HUBBARD, J. M. (In *International rev.*, Feb.)

After stating the evils of the present method of purchasing and circulating books, Mr. Hubbard puts the question:

"What is the remedy? Shall the public libraries be prohibited from buying and circulating novels and stories? I will answer frankly that this is the conclusion to which I have come after years of close observation of those persons who frequent the Boston Public Library in such great numbers. I do not believe that it is the proper business for the city to furnish amusing literature to the people free of expense. This is the province of the private circulating libraries. Were the chief part, or even a very considerable number of those who throng the lower hall and branches afternoon and evening, poor persons, who must either have their reading free or go without it, the question would assume a different aspect; but in fact they appear to be principally persons in apparently comfortable circumstances or the children of well-to-do parents. This being the case, I see no more reason for giving these children and adults novels to read, than for distributing to them cigars and candy at the public expense.

He adds that his opinion is doubtless shared by "all thoughtful parents and teachers, to whom the character of the reading put into their children's hands is a matter of great and constant anxiety. They would gladly see the principle established that the province of a public library, so far as children and youth are considered, is to do educational work, and that the free distribution of novels and stories is not educational work, even in the remotest sense of the term." Should this extreme principle not be thought wise, "the very least which can be demanded of the public libraries is that the managers should exercise a strict supervision over their purchases of fiction," and his suggestion is that not a novel nor a story book should be bought nor allowed to go into circulation "until it has received the approval of one or more persons, specially appointed for this purpose, who shall have read them and pronounced them fit to be put into the hands of any child. Misbehavior on the part of such an official could hardly go long undetected." The effect of this plan, he says, would be threefold. "The libraries would receive only carefully selected books; the public would be restricted to the reading of wholesome novels; authors and publishers would be made more cautious as to what they write and publish."

HUBBARD, J. M. The Public Library again. (In *Sunday Herald*, Dec. 12.)

"No city could have been chosen, where the experiment of establishing a library for the education of 'the young machinist, engineer, architect, chemist, engraver, painter, instrument-maker, musician, or student of any branch of science or literature' (rep. by E. Everett), could have been tried with better prospects of success than in Boston. For no city was better provided with libraries devoted to our history, civil, ecclesiastical, and genealogical, to arts and sciences, natural history, law, medicine, and theology, to say nothing of the great general libraries at the Athenæum and Harvard University. These were for scholars; the public library for the people. There was no intention, however, of making it a mere collection of popular books. But the Bates Hall soon contained a carefully chosen library of permanent value, the gift chiefly of Bates, Everett, Ticknor, and later of Theodore Parker and the Bowditches, while, before 10 years had gone, the income of \$95,000 was in the hands of the trustees, to be spent in adding to this collection. These books and funds, it was supposed, would amply supply the wants of the advanced student and leave the 'reasonable provision' by the city to be applied simply 'to aid and encourage the acquisition of the knowledge required to complete a preparation for active life or to perform its duties.' (Rep. by Everett.)

"The question is, How shall the city money be spent in the purchase of books, the making of catalogues, and in the general administration, so as most surely to secure this end? The books which our people need are the best practical works in the English language on the various trades, manufactures, arts, and sciences, and in English literature. To select these will be the duty of a competent person, who will regularly examine the trades' and literary journals and publishers' lists for this purpose. By this means the trustees can buy the best and only the best of such books. If there are only two first-rate works on the steam-engine published this year, those two in sufficient numbers will be bought, and those only. So with the other trades and employments. There are a certain number of books helpful to these classes of readers, published yearly, which would cost a certain definite amount, say \$5000, easy after a few years to be estimated and appropriated. The city appropriation last year for books and periodicals was \$16,000, for the last five years \$71,040. The trustees have spent, in addition to this and their trust funds, over \$27,000 more, or a total of \$133,626. Now, if this money was needed for the true end of the library, there is not a word to be said. But I contend that, not only has this end not been met, but that the true work of the library is not the duplicating the special libraries nor the buying books in a haphazard way. For instance, the Athenæum copy of the rarely used 'Acta Sanctorum,' in 60 odd volumes (the last seven alone cost \$113), was all that was needed in the city. The trustees have bought another. Recently they paid a large sum for a set of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' for a branch, when there were already two other sets in the library. The objections to this method would be that the

growth of the library would be checked. This would be for the present no disadvantage, for Prof. Jewett's fear that it is often unfortunately true that the ambition to accumulate overrides the desire to arrange and make useful (Rep. 1858) has been realized. In time, if the true aim was steadily pursued, I believe that trust funds would again flow in, for, as the trustees said when unsuccessfully asking for an increase of these funds: 'In proportion as a great charity is useful, it is the more likely to receive increase.' (Rep. 1869.) Then the supply of stories would be wholly cut off. There are good reasons for giving this kind of reading at the public expense to all. But the harm done in circulating a vast mass of stories, good and bad, is so much greater than the good, that I do not hesitate to take this stand. The use of the library would fall off two-thirds, but the legitimate use would instantly increase, and the city would save over \$25,000 yearly—a sum now spent in providing poor amusement for multitudes who would be better off without it. In a word, the very modesty of the aim is against it. The one consistent desire to be gathered from the late reports of the trustees has been to make the library 'the largest in the country.'"

HUBBARD, J. M. How the interests of its patrons may be best served. (In *Sunday herald*, Dec. 19.)

"The official catalogue, with some changes and additions, would serve as printer's copy, leaving the public catalogue undisturbed. Every six pages could be put into a cover and sold for two cents a copy. If the covers contained advertisements, I believe that the receipts from these two sources might equal the cost of the mere printing. The additional expense to the library would be simply the time occupied in reading proof. By judicious abbreviations and the omission of the contents of works already printed in other catalogues, I think that the whole Bates Hall collection could be contained in a volume not so large as Webster's Dictionary. The printing of the catalogue of the lower hall collection, with the exception of the novels and stories, should also begin without further delay. This could be sold in separate sheets, as the other, and could, doubtless, be completed within a year. An index to the subjects in the card-catalogue, showing under what head each can be found, should be printed in order to lessen the great difficulty experienced in consulting it. The cost of cataloguing could be diminished by the omission of all unessential bibliographical details, and especially by a system of coöperative cataloguing. There is no reason why 100 libraries should all do the same work on every new book, by Prof. Longfellow, for instance, when one could do it as well for all the others. This library could catalogue the books published in the East, the Chicago library those in the West, the Library of Congress the remainder of those published in the United States, and each supply the titles printed on cards to the libraries asking for them, at the mere cost of material and postage.

"Instead of the elaborate and costly bibliographies and notes on purely scholarly subjects, the preparation of which should immediately cease, there

should be printed short lists of the very best practical English works on the various trades, arts, and manufactures in which our citizens are engaged. To these primer catalogues, as they might be fitly termed, should be added similar lists of the best histories for popular use, biographies, descriptive works of this and other countries, elementary scientific treatises, and simple courses of reading in literature. These short lists, with brief explanatory notes, would serve two important ends. They would enable the library to get the very best works in these classes, if it does not have them, and they would make its use to 'the young machinist or student easy, pleasant, and inviting.' More than this, they would, next to the books themselves, aid most effectually in the education of our working classes. These primer catalogues, moreover, would benefit not only our people, but would help English workmen all over the world, and would be equally sought for by every library.

"Is this library, thus selected and catalogued in the interests of the people, and doing this noble work, a wild dream?

"The city appropriates annually far more money than is needed, if properly applied, to buy every essential book. The primer catalogues would not cost a tenth of the sum paid for the comparatively useless special catalogues and lists printed during late years. The money, the materials, the men, are all ready. The one thing wanted is that they to whom the library is intrusted should have the will to do this work."

HUBBARD, J. M. Suggestions about its management. (In *Sunday herald*, Dec. 26.)

"The true form of government for a large library, officered by six or eight educated men, can be sketched as follows: Full administrative powers will be placed in the hands of the librarian, who will be held strictly responsible for their exercise to the trustees, who will have a general oversight. The principal officers will constitute his council, regularly organized and meeting at stated times. Before this body will be laid all library business, save that which would naturally be reserved for the trustees, as the financial matters and the choice of employes. A report of the discussions and decisions of this council on the subjects brought to their attention will be presented to the trustees for their guidance in their final action upon these subjects. The advantages of this system are in brief these: The library business will pass in detail before a body of experts—the men who are most interested in its success, and who are, presumably, devoting their whole time and strength to the work. By giving them a voice in shaping the library policy, their interest will be quickened, their powers developed, and they will be trained for the highest positions in this or other libraries. The various departments will be brought into constant contact, and the library will work harmoniously for a single end. The wants and difficulties of the public, as expressed in their complaints, will be discussed, and remedies found. Above all, there will be a time and place where plans for the more efficient and economical

management of the library can be presented and examined by those most competent to pass judgment upon them.

"I need hardly remind you that this system is not in force at our library, but that the very worst possible form of government has been deliberately chosen—the government by committees of the trustees. The natural result of such a system, now of years' standing, is that the library has practically become a place where a few persons gratify their private tastes at the public expense. This is true, notwithstanding a show of doing a great popular work, which, on examination, proves to be chiefly the circulating of novels and stories among school-children. This policy, if continued, will carry the library still further in this same direction. The books in the lower hall and branches will supply the popular demands. The Bates Hall collection will become a reference library, to be used only in the building. In other words, the doors of the Bates Hall will be shut to the studious mechanic, the clerk, the day-laborer, and opened only to a few scholars and a score or two of idlers. For a library 'which shall be perfectly free to all, with no other restrictions than may be necessary for the preservation of the books,' Joshua Bates gave \$100,000 and Jonathan Phillips \$30,000. In another letter of the former, I find that his great purpose in aiding to found the library was to 'save those who, left to themselves, [would] waste their time in railroad literature, chiefly American novels. These publications are doing immense mischief.' What further need have I to waste words in protesting against a policy which tends, not simply to undo the work which he had so much at heart, but actually to do the mischief which he so greatly dreaded?"

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. (In *N. Y. Times*, Dec. 16.) 1 col.

"... A central reading-room is proposed to be built immediately, supplied with alcoves having attached an outer circle for books in stacks, with two wing buildings for miscellaneous copyrighted matter, and for offices. A quadrangular building, constructed in sections, like children's block-houses, would be put up as fast as needed. The cost of the whole, built of iron or brick, with a front of marble or brick, is estimated at a little less than \$5,000,000. The area to be occupied is nearly equal to that covered by Memorial Hall and its annex at the Centennial, and the proposed cost is about two and a half times as great, also exceeding the aggregate cost of the Main Building, Machinery Hall, Memorial Hall, and Agricultural Hall.

"The problem as presented is to provide house-room for a copy of every book now published and to be published in the United States. ... The great bulk of the Congressional Library is already not only a serious obstacle to its intelligent use, but a departure from the only rational scheme of a reference library. It is only a truism to say that the value of a library of information must ever and everywhere depend, not upon the number of its possessions, but upon their fitness and their prac-

tical accessibility. So important is the last named that experienced searchers for information would probably rather have placed at their disposal adequate indexes without the books than the books without the indexes. ...

"Something must be done for or with this library elephant, presented to the people by the people. ... What is needed is only a well-selected library of reasonable size, well indexed and arranged, such as need not exceed at present 50,000 to 150,000 volumes at most, and its annual growth need not be large. Documentary literature is itself too cumbersome, and this fault has been particularly noticeable in our statistical publications. A miscellaneous reading library, such as results from the receipt of everything published, is not of use to a parliamentary body. Where the present scheme of accumulating miscellaneous issues would end may be left to imagination, but it is stated that the central part of the contemplated building would contain 1,250,000 volumes, and the entire building, exclusive of shelf-room on walls and corridors, 10,185,000. There are only three libraries in the world reported as now exceeding 1,000,000 volumes; and as for the entire capacity above suggested, it is equal to what has been (of course, vaguely) estimated as the aggregate printed literature of the world up to the present time.

"It would obviously be far cheaper even to burn every page of printed matter which could be replaced, and then to acquire, by purchase, a suitable library for reference, than to continue the present plan of receiving the destructive present of books under the copyright law. The thing to be done is to winnow out of the mass a suitable collection, repeating the process at intervals, and to dispose of the miscellaneous mass by sale or gift. Distributed over the country in the form of popular libraries, it would be accessible, acceptable, and capable of serving useful ends. Provision for disposing of duplicate books and documents, 'or any other matter in the library not deemed proper to it,' was made more than thirty years ago (sec. 86 R. S.), and this winnowing process is the remedy which, it is evident, must be applied sooner or later. The increase in the number of published books will be continuous; the increase in library buildings must stop somewhere. A policy which cannot go on to the end and is obviously unwise should not be commenced at all."

N. Y. FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY. 1st an. report. N. Y., n. d. 30 + [1] p. O.

Total, Nov. 1, 3674 v., an increase of 1837 since March 1—271 of them purchased, and 1566 gifts. The natural consequence of so large a proportion being gifts is that "fully one-third are of such a character as to be rarely, if ever, called for. Standard works of fiction, popular and reliable books of travel and history, and, above all, the better class of books for boys and girls, are especially needed." Issues, 22,558 v. (.71 Fiction and Juveniles; .18 Hist., Biog., and Travels). The losses have been 2 vols., a result that has not been attained without trouble and careful watching of overdue books. ... It has been found that the posting of bulletins or

short lists of books on special subjects of the day proves helpful to readers, and promotes a spirit of intelligent inquiry. "Of persons using the library, seven-tenths are males and three-tenths females, four-fifths of whom are between the ages of 12 and 21 years. Recently the proportion of adults using the library has increased, and they seem to be among the most permanent attendants."

Received \$4012.61; spent \$2481.83. "Either we must have immediate promise for the future, or we must abandon this enterprise, and publish to the world that New York is not yet prepared to give her people the advantages enjoyed by nearly every village and town in Massachusetts."

"The furniture purchased has in every case been of the plainest kind, but strong and serviceable. This economical policy has been adhered to, both because it seemed proper in an undertaking of this nature, and also because the Society is carrying out a trust in the expenditure of money contributed by others. The demand for books has so largely increased, in the few months of the library's existence, that the rooms have already proved far too small for the work of the corporation in its single branch of lending books. This committee accordingly recommend that the reading-room should be closed for the present, and that all the premises be used for the purposes of a circulating library."

O. [OLMSTED?], F. L. The library question in Congress. (In *Nation*, Dec. 30, p. 460, 1.)

"... The conclusion seems to have been reached by the present Congress, at its last session, that a distinct National Library building is a necessity; that it must be so planned and placed as to stand well clear of all other buildings, must be in some degree protected by distance from street noises, and must admit of enlargement by the addition of successive sections as the accumulation of material increases.

"At the close of the session a joint committee was appointed, with directions to consider and report upon the questions of site and of plan. Three plans have been prepared by architects selected by the committee and studying the problem under its instructions, and it is understood that one of these will be recommended for adoption by Congress soon after the holiday recess. The question of site has been narrowed to a choice between two positions, one being the nearest private property to the Capitol on the east, with a face toward the present grounds on the carriage front of the Capitol, the other a public square, owned by the Government, lying about midway between the Capitol and that part of the city where at present most members of Congress and visitors have their lodgings. Each has advantages sufficient to secure strong partisanship, but neither such certain, permanent superiority on the whole over the other that a difference of opinion as to which is the better should be allowed to prevent a conclusion from being reached this winter. Failing this result, the matter will go over to a new House, with a large proportion of members fresh to the subject. This will be an indefinite postponement of it, and an indefinite postponement at this stage is equivalent to an order abolishing the Library of Congress for

most practical purposes, and substituting for it at an early day a sumptuous warehouse for the storage in bulk of a great, idle, heterogeneous mass of printed paper."

PUBLIC-SCHOOL LIBRARIES. (In *Educational weekly*, Jan. 13.) 1 col.

"The last report of the United States Commissioner of Education designates 22 libraries of over 300 volumes each, additional to those reported the preceding year. Five of these are in Pennsylvania, four in New York, three in Illinois, two each in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and one each in Alabama, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, South Carolina, and Wisconsin. These together contained (in 1878) 24,621 volumes; an increase of 4795 over the previous year. Added to the books in the 3771 libraries enumerated in preceding reports, these additional figures swell the number of volumes contained in the public libraries of this country to 12,482,671 v., not including the increase, which must have been very considerable, of the non-reporting libraries, amounting to nearly sixty per cent. more. The additions during the year to the 1606 libraries reporting was 462,619 volumes. The expenditures for new books, periodicals, and bindings of 852 libraries reporting amounted to \$589,731. The permanent funds of 1747 of these institutions amounted to \$6,776,497, producing a yearly income of \$1,404,326. If it were possible to get full returns from all the nearly 4000 libraries, the above figures would be very considerably increased. Even as they stand, they reflect honor upon the country. These volumes contain several billions of pages of reading matter. Only 823 of the libraries reported the books circulated in the course of last year, but from these alone 9,308,403 volumes went into actual use. If all the 3793 libraries were as well used as these 823, it follows that more than 40,000,000 of books, containing certainly not less than 10,000,000,000 of pages, were circulated among the youth and adults of the United States, through the agency of our public libraries, in a single year. It were easier to compute the effects of the Gulf Stream upon the climate of the world than to determine the intellectual, economical, and moral influence of such an educating current as this. Let us have still more of these institutions, these colleges of the people. Especially let us have more public-school libraries, and in all libraries a larger proportion of books of useful knowledge. Let us make more efforts to develop fondness for substantial reading by lecture courses and lyceums, by prizes for the best reviews of useful books from members of the industrial and other classes; and by whatever other means can be taken to excite and intensify the popular love of good books. We shall then have fewer saloons, fewer gambling houses, fewer young men ruined by evil associations, and, on all sides, a loftier public sentiment, lifting the nation continually upward. We are persuaded that there is no one class of men and women that can do so much in this cause as the more than 270,000 public-school teachers of the United States, encouraged by the more than 700,000 school officers, whose duty it is to support and cooperate with them."

Reference Lists.

EDITED BY W. E. FOSTER.

"GEORGE ELIOT." [1820-80.]

[Almost every leading journal having recently given sketches of her life and works, reference is here made only to prominent articles published previous to her death.]

(a.) Of successive general estimates may be mentioned:

Blackwood's magazine, April, 1859, v. 85, p. 490-504, where the writer of "Adam Bede" is reviewed as "Mr. Eliot."

Quarterly review, Oct., 1860.

By John Morley, in *Macmillan's*, Aug., 1866. [Printed also in his "Critical miscellanies," 1st series, p. 241-54.]

By Henry James, jr., on "The novels of George Eliot," *Atlantic monthly*, Oct., 1866, v. 18, p. 479-92.

By R. H. Hutton, in his "Essays, theological and literary," v. 2, 1871.

By Justin McCarthy, in his "Modern leaders," 1872.

By Professor Edward Dowden, in the *Contemporary review*, v. 20 (1872), and v. 31 (1877).

By Professor W. C. Wilkinson, on "The literary and ethical quality of George Eliot's novels," *Scribner's*, 1874, v. 8, p. 685, etc. [Printed also in his volume, "A free lance in the field of life and letters."]

See, also, Mr. G. P. Lathrop's paper on "The growth of the novel," in the *Atlantic*, June, 1874, v. 33, p. 688-89.

Also, Bayard Taylor's "Divisions of the Echo Club," p. 125-26 (first printed in the *Atlantic*, June, 1872, v. 29, p. 714), where the characteristics of her poetry are touched on by a company of satirists.

The *Quarterly review*, Jan., 1874, has an article on "George Eliot and Comtism."

Mr. G. B. Smith, in *London Society*, April, May, and July, 1875 (v. 27 and 28), discusses certain local traits under the title "George Eliot in Derbyshire."

(b.) On her poetry, see two articles by Henry James, jr., in the *North American review*, Oct., 1868 (v. 107, p. 620, etc.), and Oct., 1874 (v. 119, p. 484-89).

See, also, the article by W. B. Rands, in the *Contemporary review*, v. 8 (1868).

Discriminating reviews of "The Spanish gypsy" and "The legend of Jubal" are found in the *Nation*, v. 7, p. 12-14, and v. 19, p. 124-25.

(c.) Her latest work, "Theophrastus Such," a collection of miscellaneous papers, is reviewed in *The Nation*, June 19, 1879 (v. 28, p. 422-23).

(d.) Of her novels, there are noteworthy critiques, as follows: On "Adam Bede" (pub. 1859), in the *Westminster review*, v. 71 (1859).

On "The mill on the Floss" (pub. 1860), in *Blackwood's*, May, 1860, v. 87, p. 611-23.

On "Silas Marner" (pub. 1861), in the *Revue des deux mondes*, Sept., 1861, by C. Clarigny.

On "Romola" (pub. 1863), in the *Westminster review*, v. 80 (1863), and the *Revue des deux mondes*, Dec., 1863, by P. E. D. Forgues.

On "Felix Holt" (pub. 1866), in the *Edinburgh review*, Oct., 1866 (Am. ed., v. 124, p. 222-30), and in the *North American review*, Oct., 1866, v. 103, p. 557-63, by Arthur G. Sedgwick.

On "Middlemarch" (pub. 1872), an admirably critical article by Friedrich Spielhagen, in *Die Gegenwart*, nos. 10, 11, and 12, 1874. Also, in the *Catholic world*, Sept., 1873, and by T. S. Perry, in the *North American review*, April, 1873, v. 116, p. 432-40. There were also two suggestive reviews in the *Nation*, Jan. 23 and Jan. 30, 1873 (v. 16, p. 60-62, 76-77).

On "Daniel Deronda" (pub. 1876), see the *Westminster review's* article, Oct., 1876 (v. 144), also the *Nation's* two articles, Oct. 12 and Oct. 19, 1876 (v. 23, p. 230-31, 245-46); also, R. R. Bowker's article in the *International review*, 1876 (v. 4, p. 68); also, articles by Sidney Colvin in the *Fortnightly review*, Nov., 1876; E. P. Whipple, in the *North American review*, Jan., 1877, v. 124, p. 31-52; and Henry James, jr., in the *Atlantic*, Dec., 1876 (v. 38, p. 684-94). Mr. Wirt Sikes, in *Appleton's journal*, Sept., 1877 (v. 18, p. 274-77), discusses the associations of the name, "Gwendoline"; and there is also a careful study of the novel by Wilhelm Scherer, in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, Feb. 7, 1877.

Pseudonyms and Anonyms.

EDITED BY JAS. L. WHITNEY.

PSEUDONYMS.

Abraham.—"The acts of the elders, commonly called the book of Abraham" (Book 1845). Abraham Norwood.

D. C. Addison.—"The street-singer; a poem" (Chicago, H. A. Sumner & Co., 1880). Charles Addison Daniell.

Diana Butler.—"The heirs of Blackridge Manor; a tale" (London, Chapman and Hall, 1856). Mrs. Acton, Tindale Academy.

E. Foxton.—"The chapel and other poems"; "Christo et ecclesiae" (N.Y., Putnam, 1880). Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, daughter of John G. Palfrey.

McArone.—Grahame Allen.—George Garrulous.—George Arnold's poems, edited by W. Winter (Boston, Osgood, 1880), with a biographical sketch appended, have been recently published. The author was a well-known New York journalist. As a writer of comic verse and humorous sketches he had many pen-names—McArone, Gra-

hame Allen, George Garrulous, etc.—*Publishers' weekly*.

Moralisto.—"The village school. A poem. By Moralisto, Poet Lariat, of Carthage" (Cincinnati, R. Clarke & Co., n. d.). J. M. Dill.

Crayon.—The pseudonym of Bernard Isaac Durward, who, being an artist as well as poet, adopted this *nom de plume*, quite unconscious of any previous appropriation of the name, if such were the fact.

Mr. Durward began contributing to the press about the time Gen. Strother's "Virginia Illustrated" first appeared in *Harper's*, and published a collective edition of his poems in 1872, under the title "Wild Flowers of Wisconsin."

E. C. ARNOLD.

Prairie bird.—"Poem and thoughts suggested upon the death of Daniel Webster." M. W. Wellman.

Zilia Sproule.—Rev. George Trask, author of "The Diary of Solomon Spittle."

Surfaceman.—Mr. Alexander Anderson, with whose verse many of our readers are familiar, has been appointed an assistant librarian in Edinburgh University.—*Athenaeum*.

N. T.—Joseph Octave Delepierre, the author of "Supercheries littéraires" (London, 1872), and of other bibliographical works, died last year. A memorial of him and a list of his publications has recently been privately printed. The dedication is signed N. T., which are the initials of his son-in-law, Mr. Nicholas Trübner.

A. von Tromlitz.—Carl August Friedrich von Witzleben. The German novelist, who served against the French in the Prussian and Russian armies, author of historical novels, several of which are upon the times of the Thirty Years' War.

ANONYMS.

The devil's foot-ball. A satire on the world in general, with Boston as its axis (Boston, 1879). Henry Willard Austin.

The drawing-book of the Government School of Design (London, Chapman and Hall, 1877). William Dyce, R. A.

Estelle (London: Bell, 1878). The author of "Estelle," "Four messengers," "Mercer's gardens," "Clemène," is Emily Marion Harris.

Influence of slavery upon the white population. By a former resident of slave States (Amer. Antislavery Soc., no date). Mrs. L. J. Barker.

The little bugler (St. Louis, G. I. Jones & Co., 1880). George Monroe Roger.

Work among the lost (London, Hatchards, 1878). Ellice Hopkins.

The young lady's friend. By a lady. New ed. With introduction. By Mrs. H. O. Ward (Phila., Porter & Coates, 1880). First published in 1836, and written by Eliza Farrar, wife of Prof. John Farrar, of Harvard College. From the punctuation of the title, and from the name on the cover, it would be inferred that it was written by Mrs. H. O. Ward, this name being the pseudonym of Clara Jessup Moore.—*B. P. L. Bulletin*.

Library Purchase-List.

A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS, WITH NOTES OF COMMENDATION OR CAUTION.

Books mentioned without notes can, as a rule, be safely purchased for the general reader.

AMICIS, E. DE. Holland and its people. Putnam. O. cl. \$2.

De Amicis is the Taine of travellers—the same dash, eloquence, and imagery, and perilous extravagance of phrase.—*Lit. world*.

BEACONSFIELD, B. DISRAELI, *Earl of*. Endymion. Appleton. O. pap. .75. D. cl. \$1.50.

The ordinary novel-reader must read it, of course, but he or she cannot be really pleased with it. The student of human nature can find to study in it only the Earl of Beaconsfield, K. G.—G. W. CURTIS in *Harper*.

BENJAMIN, S. G. W. Troy; its legend, history, and literature. Scribner. S. \$1.

From the practiced hand that gave us "The Turk and the Greek," and "The choice of Paris: a romance of the Troad" . . . In the second part are a synopsis of the controversy in regard to Troy and the origin of the Homeric poems, and a sketch of the investigations of Dr. Schliemann and other archaeologists.—*Christian Register*.

BIRD, ISABELLA. Unbeaten tracks in Japan. Putnam. 2 v. O. cl. \$5.

A work of extraordinary interest. The "regular round" in Japan was beginning to be a little overdone, but the "unprotected" Miss Bird was as original and as bold in Japan as in the Rocky Mts. The account of the Ainos, so-called "hairy men," is noteworthy.

BOISGOBEY, F. DE. The lost casket. Tr. Putnam. S. cl. \$1. pap. .60.

Sensational.

BOYSEN, H. H. Ilka on the hill-top, and other stories. Scribner. S. cl. \$1.

BUCKLEY, ARABELLA B. Life and her children. Appleton. D. cl. \$1.50.

Miss Buckley's popularizations of natural science are very attractive to general readers, and are approved in the main by the scientific reviewers. "We cannot fancy a more interesting book to put into the hands of a boy of an inquiring turn of mind, during a sea-side sojourn."—*Academy*.

COFFÉE, H.: History of the conquest of Spain by the Arab-Moors. Little, Brown & Co. 2 v. D. cl. \$5.

There is not, aside from this work, a connected narrative of the whole movement. . . . It is succinct, and clearly, almost coldly, told, with scarcely any rhetorical embellishment, although the romantic elements are sufficiently well recognized.

. . . The closing chapters upon the intellectual development of the Arab-Moors are interesting and valuable—a fitting conclusion to a work which deserves a place upon the library-shelf between Irving's "Mahomet" and Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella."—(*Boston*) *Traveller*.

D'ALBERTIS, L. M. New Guinea. Houghton. 2 v. O. cl. \$10.

Its chief value lies in its contributions to natural history. The colored plates of birds are works of art. As a whole, scarcely entertaining.—*Chicago Tribune*.

DEWITT, Mme. M. Guizot in private life. 1787-1874. Estes & Lauriat. O. cl. \$2.75.

Touches very briefly upon Guizot's political and literary career, already traced by his own pen. . . . Although a sketch of this kind is in its nature as far removed from a true biography as the stiff and conventional picture (by Renan), the result in the present instance has been exceptionally happy. Madame de Witt's fervid and tender tribute to her father's memory, while it is only a contribution toward the yet unexecuted delineation of the complete man as he was, gives us nevertheless an insight into a singularly fine and amiable

character, and admits us to a most charming family group.—(N. Y.) *Tribune*.

DON JOHN. (No name ser.) Roberts. S. cl. \$1.
Has the merits and the defects which characterize Miss Ingelow's novels.—*Boston advertiser*.

DUFFY, Sir C. G. Young Ireland. Appleton.
O. cl. \$3.

This tale is, nevertheless, not only both graceful and touching, but full of instruction regarding the existing situation in Ireland, and is told in a style of remarkable simplicity and clearness.—*Nation*.

FLAUBERT, G. Madame Bovary. Tr. Peterson.
S. cl. \$1. pap. .75.

A famous forerunner of Zola's realistic school, written 23 years ago. . . . "Not good family reading, though a masterpiece of its kind."—*N. Y. Herald*.

FRANCILLON, R. E. Under Slieve-ban. (Leisure hour series.) Holt. S. cl. \$1.

GEORGE, H. Progress and poverty. Appleton.
O. pap. .75.

This demand for the book [a fourth edition] is a proof of its success, but the attention it has received from the critics shows it to belong where we have already ranked it, among the few contributions of American thought to economic science. Goldwin Smith calls it the newest sensation in that region. Laveleye confesses himself interested and instructed; and a German translation has been published in Berlin. The new edition has a preface containing a synopsis of the work.—*Literary world*.

HALE, E. E. Stories of the sea. Roberts. S. cl. \$1.

HAMMOND, W. A. Certain forms of nervous derangement. Putnam. D. cl. \$1.75.

An altered and enlarged edition of his spiritualism and other forms of mental derangement. Treats of hysteria, fasting girls, stigmatization, supernatural cures, etc.

HARDY, T. The trumpet-major. (Leisure hour series.) Holt. S. cl. \$1.

Hardy consoles some perhaps too favorable critics for the disappearance of G. Eliot from literature.

HARRIS, J. C. Uncle Remus; the folk-lore of the old plantation. Appleton. D. cl. \$1.50.

Mr. Harris's book appeals to three distinct and separate classes of readers. For children the semi-mythical, semi-realistic stories of Brer Rabbit, Brer Fox, Brer Wolf, Brer Tarrypin, Brer Tukky Buzzard, and the rest, possess the romantic fascination that pertains to all genuine folk-lore and nature-myths. Grown-up readers are charmed by the humorous flavor, and by the homely good sense, the shrewd observation, and the gleams of poetic imagination which are revealed by the songs and the sayings as well as by the stories. And already ethnologists have begun to perceive that as contributions to myth literature the plantation-legends are likely to prove of no slight value, and to suggest questions of profound significance in regard to race-origins and relationships. . . . "Uncle Remus" is the actual, living, typical plantation negro, whose personality gave a flavor and picturesqueness of its own to plantation life in the South.—*Eclectic*.

THE HEART and its functions. (Health primers, 8.) Appleton. sq. T. cl. .40.

HOLDEN, E. H. Sir W. Herschel. Scribner. D. cl. \$1.50.

Excellent monograph . . . Professor Holden has not been able to obtain any of the material with reference to Herschel's private life which is known to be in the possession of his family, but he has prepared from printed data a sufficiently complete sketch, and has added a careful study of the scientific labors of the great astronomer, with an extended bibliography.—(*Boston*) *Traveller*.

JACKSON, Mrs. HELEN. A Century of dishonor. Harper. D. cl. \$1.50.

A review of the sad and tedious history of the U. S. government dealings with some Indian tribes, as presented in official

reports, and in the writings of many authentic witnesses. Endorsed by Bishop Whipple of Minn., and Pres. Seelye, of Amherst Coll. Both of them bear testimony to the magnitude of the evils presented, and point out the way through which alone redress may be obtained.

JAMES, H., Jr. Washington Square. Harper. S. cl. \$1.25.

JENNINGS, G. H. Anecdotal history of the British Parliament. Appleton. O. cl. \$2.50.

Contains a good deal of information about our representative system.—(*London*) *Daily news*. As pleasant a companion for the leisure hour of the studious and thoughtful man as anything in book shape since Selden.—(*London*) *Telegraph*.

KINGLAKE, A. W. Invasion of the Crimea. Vol. 4. Harper. D. cl. \$2.

MACDONALD, G. Mary Marston. Appleton. D. cl. \$1.50.

MYERS, F. W. H. Wordsworth. Harper. D. cl. .75.

Arnold, Leslie Stephen, Caird, Symonds, and Aubrey de Vere have all struck a distinctive note in their treatment of a poet who appeals to each of them in a different fashion; and now Mr. Myers gives us a picture of the man and an estimate of his work which is certainly not inferior to anything that has preceded it. . . . Possibly the best chapter in a book every chapter of which is excellent is that on "Natural Religion."—*Academy*.

PALMER, E. H. Haroun al Raschid and Saracen civilization. (New Plutarch ser.) Putnam. S. cl. \$1.

Mr. Palmer has caught the Arabic spirit, as Lane and only Lane did. . . . simply, without ostentation, he has presented a great store of the ana and anecdote which tinge all Arabic literature. . . . His fine delineation of Haroun al Raschid's character is really a valuable addition to the treasures of biography.—*Saturday review*.

ROBERTSON, Rev. F. W. The human race and other sermons [5th ser.]. Harper. D. cl. \$1.50.

RUSKIN, J. Arrows of the chace; letters published chiefly in the daily newspapers, 1840-80; ed. by an Oxford pupil. Wiley. O. \$2.50.

The expectations raised by this excellent piece of work are not belied. There are a great many hot-headed adjectives, which have nowadays a flavor in them that is distinctly comic; but these explosions of opinion have at least the merit of being personal and peculiar: they have the right Ruskin ring. For the rest, there is not a letter in the book of which it can be said that it is not interesting.—*Athenaeum*.

SAINTSBURY, G. Primer of French literature. Harper. T. pap. .25, cl. .40.

The readers of Mr. Saintsbury's admirable sketch of French literature in the 9th ed. of the "Encyc. Brit." will be glad to have their attention drawn to this shorter and more general outline, which should be in the hands of every French student . . . has a literary value of its own.—*Nation*.

SARGENT, Mrs. J. T. Reminiscences of the Radical Club. Osgood. D. cl. \$2.

The Radical Club has been wittily described as "the den of the unintelligible, where they talk about the unknowable"; but there is nothing very "unintelligible" in the "talk" reported in this vol., and, though it may surprise the reader to hear it said, the theological discussions are the most entertaining. . . . It is a brilliant, stimulating book—a bundle of fragments, to be sure; a series of echoes, a little confused and confusing; but a book that deserved to be written and published, and well deserves to be read.—*Literary world*.

SCHLIEGMANN, H. Ilios, the city and country of the Trojans. N. Y. Harper. O. cl. \$12.

Sound and satisfactory in the highest degree; deals with the varied aspects of a subject of permanent interest with a skill and comprehensiveness that entitle it to a permanent place in the library of all who are interested in the poetical, historical, and physical associations and characteristics of the Troad.—*Athenaeum*.

... Perhaps the worst-arranged book that ever came under our notice. Admirable as a discoverer, a digger, a diviner of ancient sites, Dr. S. is an astonishingly bad writer. —*Saturday review*.

SCOTCH sermons. Appleton. D. cl. \$1.25.

Affords abundant evidence that the rationalistic spirit has taken deep root in one, at least—the largest and most cultured—of the Scotch churches. Indeed, considering its source, the boldness of its utterances is absolutely startling . . . marks a new era in the church history of Scotland. —*Nation*.

SCUDDER, H. E. Stories and romances. Houghton. D. cl. \$1.25.

SENSIER, A. J: Fr. Millet. Osgood. O. cl. \$3. Since Gilchrist's "Life of Blake," nothing of the kind has been given to the world of equal importance. . . . Millet was one of the deep thinkers as well as one of the strong painters of our century. His pictures have been the theme of heated discussion . . . which is likely to continue for many years, and to deal hereafter with his words as well as his work. —*Scribner's mag.*

THEURIET, A. All alone. (Handy vol.) Appleton. S. pap. .25.

TREVELYAN, G. O. Early history of C. J. Fox. Harper. D. cl. \$2 50; also (Franklin Sq. lib.) Q. pap. .15.

We leave Fox at twenty-five, knowing him better than it has hitherto been possible to know him, with a lively imagination of the times during which his early life was passed, and confident that his later life is yet to be drawn by the skillful pen to which we are thankful for this much. —*Literary world*.

TROLLOPE, A. Life of Cicero. Harper. 2 v. D. cl. \$3.

In Froude we have the scholar, with a nervous, strong, glowing diction; in Forsyth, the lawyer, full of technicalities, meandering along like a chancery suit; in Trollope, the gossip who hears all he can, and retails all. It is very exasperating to the nice ear, but readable to the many. —*Critic*.

WALLACE, A. R. Island life; phenomena and causes of insular faunas and floras; incl. the problem of geological climates. N. Y., Harper. O. cl. \$4.

Four years ago he published an elaborate treatise, in two volumes, on the "Geographical distribution of animals," from the most modern point of view. The present book is, in a certain sense, supplementary to that, as it starts from a summary of its results, and then takes up the larger factors of biological influence and causation. —(*N. Y. Tribune*).

Mr. Wallace has written nothing more clear, more masterly, or more convincing than this volume. —*Fort. rev.*

The part which will demand most careful study is that which deals with the New Zealand flora and its relation to that of Australia. —*Brit. quart. rev.*

WOLTMANN, A. and Woermann, K. History of ancient, early Christian, and mediæval painting. V. 1. Dodd. Q. cl. \$7.50.

If completed with the ability of the first vol., it will, in large conception, comprehensive details, and critical excellence, be the best authority on the history of painting that we possess. —*Brit. quart. rev.*

WURTZ, A. Atomic theory. (Internat. sci. ser.) Appleton. D. cl. \$1.50.

It is impossible to convey in a notice like this any adequate idea of the scope, lucid instructiveness, and scientific interest of Prof. Wurtz's book. The modern problems of chemistry, which are commonly so obscure from imperfect exposition, are here made wonderfully clear and attractive. The statements are sufficiently full without being overdone, the writer's object being simply to make the reader understand the topic that is treated. —*Popular science mo.*

... Calculated to raise the standard of chemical conceptions in the mind of students . . . will graft on to the general culture of educated persons a noble conception of chemical philosophy and work. —*Westminster rev.*

General Notes.

WILTON, N. H.—The Public Library, which was half burned in December, 1874, has now been entirely destroyed, by a fire which consumed the business part of the town on the morning of Jan. 20. No insurance.

BUFFALO.—Mr. J. N. Larned, Sup't of the Young Men's Library, read before the Teachers' Association, Dec. 14, an able paper on "The public schools: a criticism on their management and methods"; it was published in the *Buffalo Courier*, Dec. 19.

ROME.—A bill has passed the Italian Parliament for the formation of a library in Rome exclusively dedicated to the collection of books, newspapers, and documents relating to the emancipation of Italy. Materials for a history of the wars of independence and the rise of Italian liberty have hitherto remained scattered in local libraries throughout the Kingdom.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.—The first volume of the long looked-for "Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française" has been lately published in Paris. The whole work will cost, it is estimated, £14,000, of which sum the Minister of Public Instruction subscribes £6,000, receiving in return 200 copies for distribution among the public libraries and colleges of France. This generous conduct contrasts forcibly with the course pursued in England. Though our Government spends large sums upon the learned societies of London, one only (the Royal Horticultural Society) sends copies of its productions out to provincial free libraries. In France, and the United States, too, copies of all the Government publications are sent to each rate-aided library in the country gratis; yet in England, though these publications are got out either wholly or partially at the public charge, and include valuable works of reference on matters of national importance, which are highly necessary in such institutions, the works are only to be obtained by purchase. It is evident that a reform is needed of such a condition of affairs, and that, in this matter at least, we can with advantage take a leaf out of the book of our American cousins and our neighbors across the channel. —*Leeds Express*.

[And yet we Americans are discontented because the Government distributes its documents in such a hap-hazard way, as is shown by the number of incomplete sets to be found in every library. We hope the coming Conference at the seat of government may be able to suggest some better system for the distribution of these important works, and that its suggestions may be listened to.]

CORRECTION.—Vol. 5, Nos. 9-10, p. 288, "The Founding of Boston," A., b., 1st entry *should read* (C. Deane, ed., 1856) *not* (Deane. Ed.); p. 290, C., d., 5th entry, *should read* influences, *not* influence. Same number, p. 278, the last sentence of "The New Library" *should not be in* quotation. P. 279, l. 4, *for* treatment *read* salary.